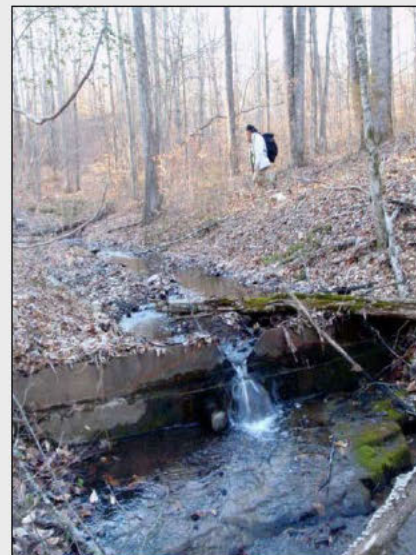
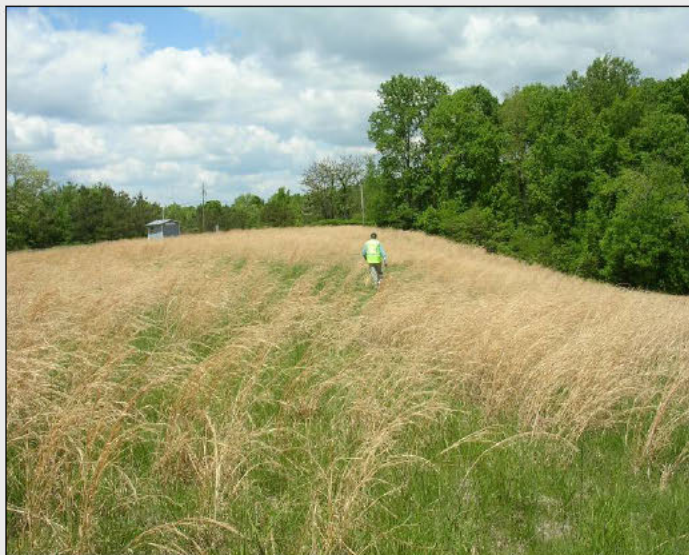
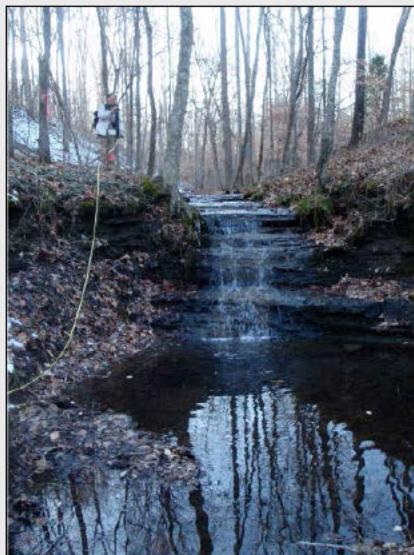


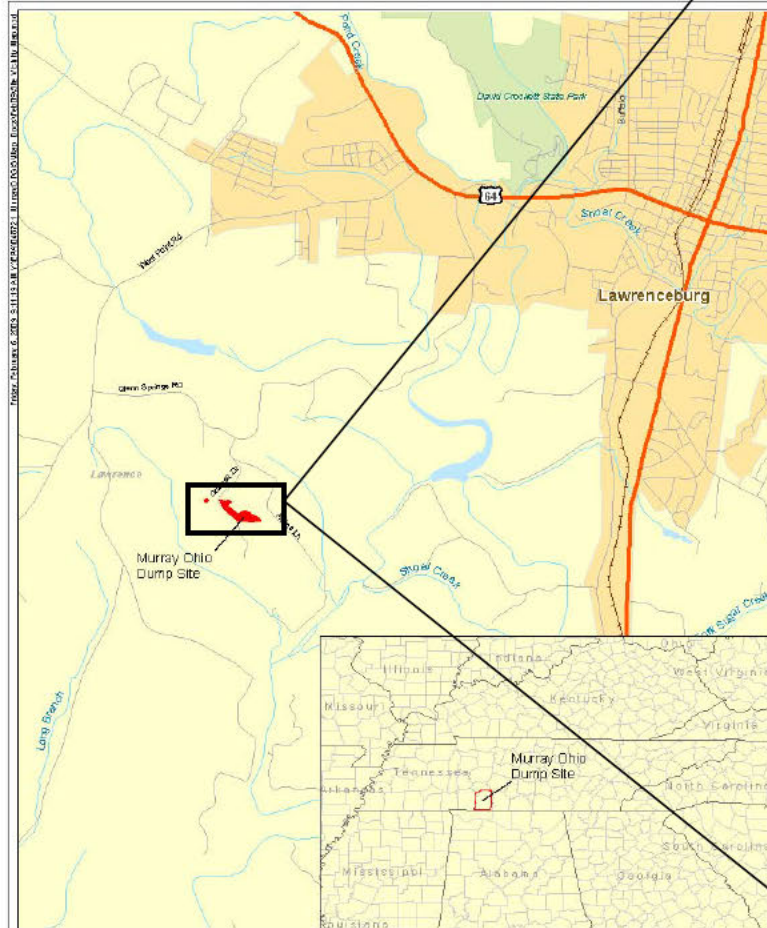


Murray-Ohio Dump Site Lawrenceburg, Lawrence County, Tennessee



**FY 2012 Remedial Action Priority Panel Briefing
EPA Spill #: 0496**

Murray-Ohio Dump Landfills



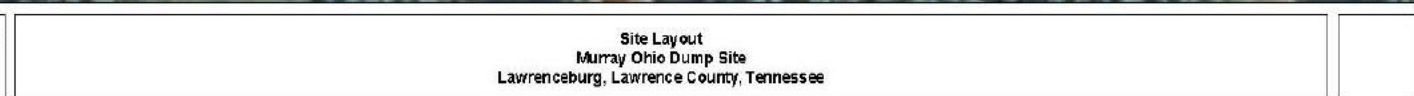
0 0.5 1
Miles
NAD83 State Plane TN, Feet

Site Vicinity Location Map
Murray Ohio Dump Site
Lawrenceburg, Lawrence County, Tennessee



© 2009 Te.e Atlas

City of Lawrenceburg Landfills





SITE BACKGROUND

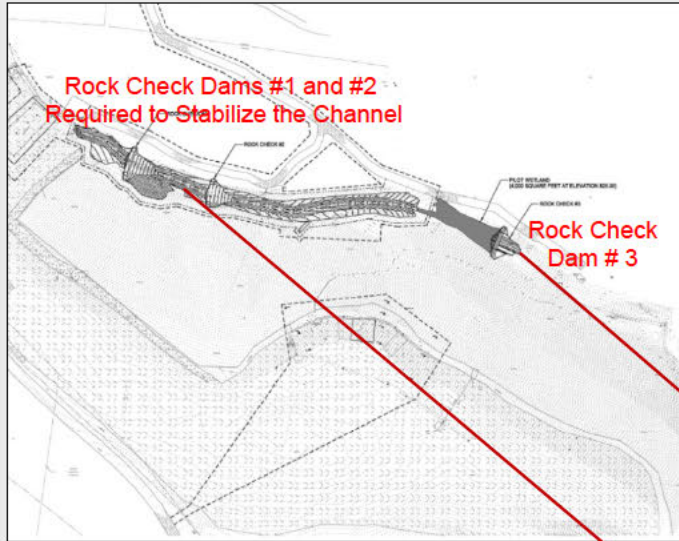
- Several investigations occurred between 1979 and 1984.
- Under the 1990 AOC, Murray agreed to conduct the RI/FS.
- Results of the RI – Groundwater and the Northeast Branch were impacted.
COCs - CR+6, Total Cr and Nickel.
- The primary components of the 1994 ROD:
 - Construction of cap over the disposal areas.
 - Continued maintenance of the cover system.
 - Ground water, seep, and surface water monitoring.
 - Deed restrictions and fencing around the disposal areas.
 - Contingent construction of a seep collection and treatment system with discharge of treated effluent to Shoal Creek or a water treatment facility (*\$10M – 2009 Dollars*).
- July 1998: Remedial Action was completed at the site.
- November 2003: Murray filed Bankruptcy
- Three Five-Year Reviews have been completed for this site.
 - The 2001, 2006 and 2011 FYRs noted water quality problems in the Northeast Branch.



SITE BACKGROUND (CON'T)

- 2007/ 2008 Evaluation results triggered the need to implement the contingency remedy.
- March 2009 – July 2009: Black & Veatch conducted a RI/FFS.
- September 2009: EPA issued AROD
 - Contaminated sediment removal in the Northeast Branch
 - In situ treatment of sediment, seep water, and surface water using constructed wetlands
 - Cap repair and continued monitoring of all media of concern
- May 2011: Observed soil cover stability failure of the Cap (Gabion Area). Due to heavy rainfall events, head cutting is continuing and accelerating in the Overland Flow Area.
- The 95% RD was submitted for Review by EPA and TDEC in September 2011.
- Pending funding, EPA anticipates completion of the RD within 1 – 1.5 months.
- In the Interim, two Superfund State Contracts (SSC) are near completion
 1. Phase 1: Includes channel stabilization to prevent a release from the Overland Flow Area and to repair the Overland Flow and Gabion Areas of the Cap
 1. Phase 2: Includes one wetland, long-term operation and maintenance and monitoring

CHANNEL STABILIZATION AND CAP REPAIR AREAS/ SOIL COVER STABILITY FAILURE



Cap Repair
Overland Flow Area



Cap Repair
Gabion Area

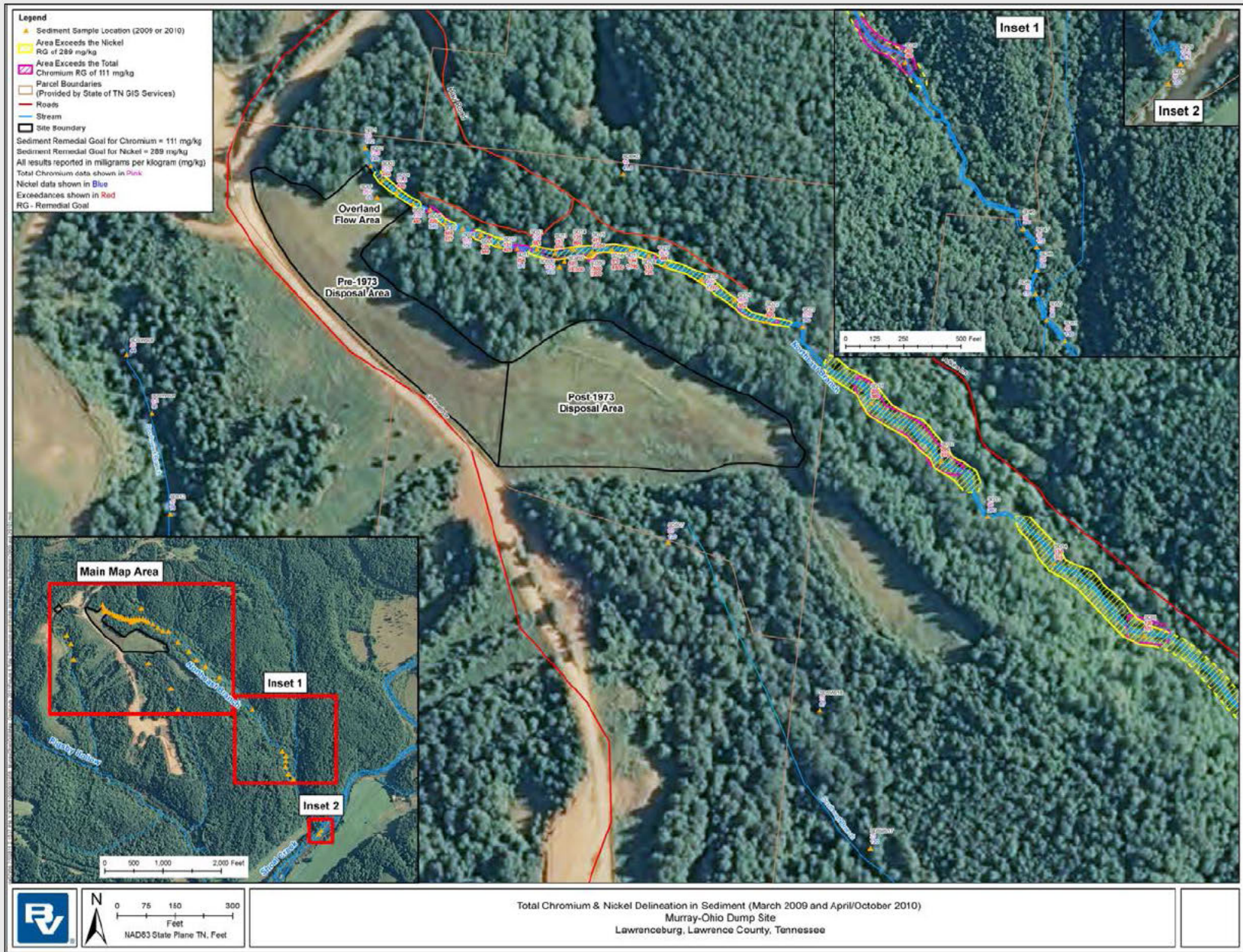


RESPONSE COSTS FOR THE 2009 SELECTED REMEDY

Total Capital Cost = \$2,002,313		
Scope of Work	Year of Costs	Costs
Phase 1: 2 Check Dams, Repairs to the Overland Flow and Gabion Areas of the Cap	2012	\$855,185
Phase 2: Check Dam #3, Pilot Monitoring of Wetland and Monitoring of all media	2013-2014	\$495,094
Phase 2: Check Dam #4 and Check #5 - Optional, depending on the effectiveness of Check Dam #3	2015	\$652,034

Total O&M Cost = \$4,731,497	
Scope of Work	Costs
O&M of Cap (Historical Data indicated an estimated Annual O&M Cost of \$40K per year for 30 years)	\$1,903,017
Site Monitoring (Includes all impacted media, ground water, surface water, seeps, and sediment)	\$1,180,982
Contingency Repairs: Similar to the level of repairs implemented under Phase I (Assumes 2 events over 30 years)	\$445,000
Streambed Restoration (Assumes 2 events over 30 years)	\$234,917
Water Quality Monitoring (Benthic Surveys, assessments conducted over 30 years)	\$302,780
Wetland/Check Dam #3 & Road Maintenance (Conducted over 30 Years)	\$664,801
<i>Please Note: All O&M costs are expected to decrease at a minimum of 20% through modifications to the final costs assumptions and through partnerships with TDEC and the City of Lawrenceburg, TN</i>	

AREA OF CONTAMINANT REMOVAL IN THE NORTHEAST BRANCH



A photograph of a person in a light-colored shirt and pants, bent over and reaching into a shallow stream in a dense forest. The stream flows over rocks, creating small cascades. The surrounding area is lush with green foliage and trees. Sunlight filters through the canopy, creating dappled light on the water and forest floor. A small white marker is visible on the forest floor in the background.

THANK YOU!!!